

A NEW GENUS OF TETRASTICHINAE FROM THE NEW WORLD
(HYMENOPTERA: CHALCIDOIDEA: EULOPHIDAE)

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Abstract

A new genus and species of Tetrastichinae, *Henryana magnifica*, related to the genus *Tetrastichus* Haliday (Chalcidoidea: Eulophidae), is described from specimens from Nova Teutonia, Brazil.

Specimens representing a new species and genus were found among the many chalcid wasps collected by Fritz Plaumann and housed in the Canadian National Collection, Ottawa. The elongate head, thorax and gaster, long ovipositor and lanceolate fore wing separate members of this taxon from other chalcidoids.

The new genus belongs to the family Eulophidae, subfamily Tetrastichinae and is related to the genus *Tetrastichus* Haliday. Recent publications on this subfamily (Bouček 1977, De Santis 1979, and Burks 1979) were reviewed but none dealt with this genus.

HENRYANA, new genus

Head elongate in frontal view, about 3 times as long as wide, longer than mesoscutum; face narrowing posteriorly; clypeus minute, narrow and long, its anterior margin rounded; antenna inserted at level of ventral margin of eyes; antennal scape linear, reaching frontal ocellus; club as long as 3 funicular segments, anelli tiny, 2-segmented; eye ovate, bare; ocelli in form of equilateral triangle; malar space about half as long as length of eye (Fig. 1).

Neck elongate, about 3 times as long as wide, membranous medially; pronotum elongate, subrectangular in dorsal view, dorsal area non-sclerotized, its margin keeled, pleural area non-sclerotized; mesoscutum elongate, 3.5 times as long as wide, tapering anteriorly, its lateral lobe about 1/3 length of mesoscutum, not reaching pronotum (Fig. 2); notauli broadly grooved, about 1/3 as long as mesoscutum; scutellum short, about, 3.5 times as long as wide, about 1/3 as long as mesoscutum; axilla subtriangular, slightly in front of tegula; prepectus membranous, forming a large subtriangular area ventrally; dorsellum large, triangular; propodeum with y-shaped membranous furrow, followed by bell-shape depression continuing to base of petiolar insertion; mesepicnemium narrow and long; mesepisternal plate large, subrectangular. Fore coxa elongate, cone-shaped, nearly as long as prosternal plate; mid and hind basitarsus equal in length, mid tarsal spine minute, barely visible.

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Fore wing lanceolate, about 8 times as long as wide, extending to tergite 6 (Fig. 1); marginal vein about 3 times as long as submarginal vein; stigmal vein about 1/3 as long as submarginal vein; marginal cilia longer than widest part of fore wing. Hind wing blade-like, with 3 hamuli.

Petiole sessile, narrow, crescentic (Fig. 2). Female gaster 3.5 times as long as wide, slightly shorter than thorax; male gaster as long as thorax; terga 1-5 with deep, median longitudinal groove; posterior margin of tergum 1, with deep u-shaped emargination; lengths of terga 1-7 in ratio 0.5: 0.5: 2: 4: 3: 2: 1. Ovipositor long, about as long as terga 2 and 3 combined.

Type-species: *Henryana magnifica*, n. sp., present designation.

I am delighted to name this genus in honor of Dr. Henry Townes.

Females of this genus are similar to *Tetrastichus* Haliday but differ in having the clypeus vertically narrow, subrectangular, its anterior margin rounded; eyes bare; antennal scape of female linear, reaching the frontal ocellus; mesoscutum elongate, its lateral lobe about 1/3 the length of mesoscutum, not reaching the pronotum; dorsellum large, triangular; fore wing lanceolate, 8 times as long as wide, the marginal vein 3 times as long as the submarginal vein; dorsal surface of pronotum and entire prepectus membraneous; propodeum with y-shaped membraneous furrow dorsomedially; petiole sessile, narrow, crescentic; basal margin of tergum 1 forming a deep u-shaped emargination, terga 1-5 deeply grooved medially and ovipositor as long as terga 2 and 3 combined.

***Henryana magnifica*, n. sp.** (Figs. 1, 2)

Female: Length 2.0 mm. Brown to dark brown; head yellowish brown, except frontal crest and scrobe brownish; antennal scape yellowish to yellowish brown, dorsal margin darker, pedicel and flagellum dark brown; propleuron yellowish brown, mesepisternum yellowish brown, tarsi slightly darker.

Antennal scape smooth, linear, 7 to 8 times as long as wide; ventral margin with 1 or 2 minute setae; lengths of antennal segments excluding annellus in ratio 3: 1: 1: 0.9: 1: 0.9: 0.7 (Fig. 1); malar space smooth, longer than wide; malar groove present; vertex and frons forming membraneous area, frontal and interantennal crest forming acute triangular sclerotized plate, its anterior part reaching middle of frons, scrobe forming elongate u-shaped area.

Mesoscutum coriaceous with median line (Fig. 2); scutellum with single seta mid-distance from anterior margin; dorsellum large, triangular, posterior margin extending into propodeal area; propodeum smooth, spiracle tiny, touching anterior margin, callus with single seta, postero-lateral area with single seta, petiolar insertion u-shaped; median carina absent, thin plica reaching spiracle.

Gaster coriaceous, lateral areas of tergum with scattered setae; pygostyle with two short and single long bristles.

Male: Unknown.

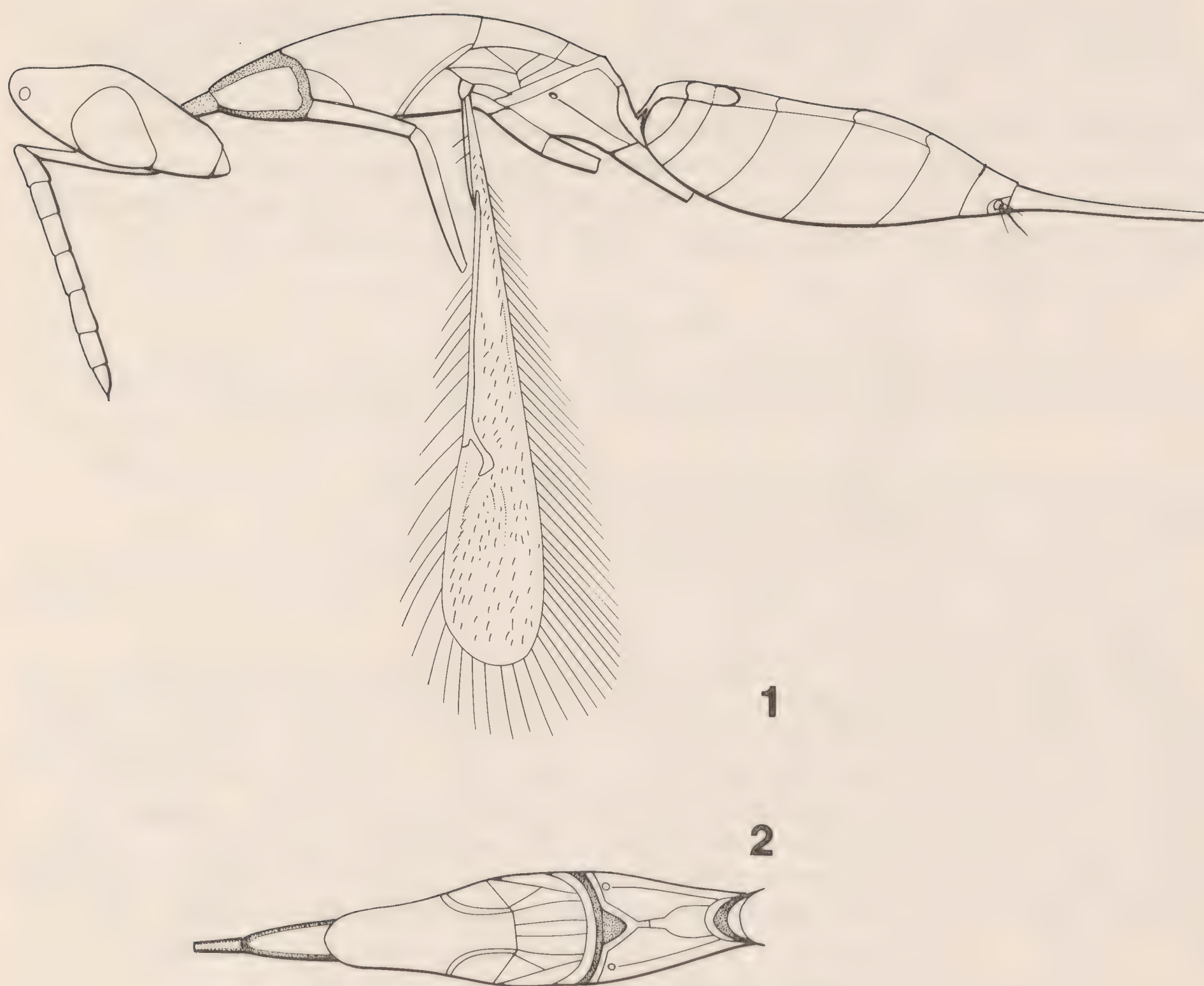
Type: *Holotype*, female, Nova Teutonia, Brazil, 27°11'S, 52°23'W, X-XI.1972, Fritz Plaumann. (CNC No. 17719). *Paratypes:* 4 females, same data as holotype.

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Figs. 1-2. *Henryana magnifica*, n. sp.: 1, Female, habitus lateral view. 2, Dorsal view of thorax.